

Consequences of Industrialization

AP World History ■ Unit 6

AP World History



What we will cover

- 1 Justifying Empire
- 2 State Expansion
- 3 Resistance
- 4 The Global Economy
- 5 Migration
- 6 Effects of Migration

1

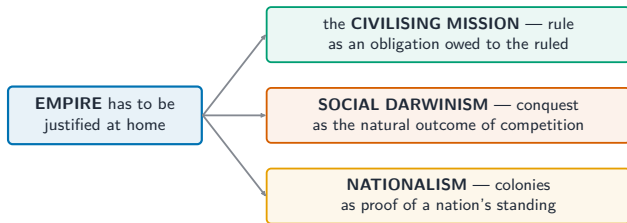
Justifying Empire

Justifying Empire

Unit 6 covers the **consequences of industrialisation, 1750 to 1900**: why industrial states expanded, how people resisted, how the world economy reorganised, and who moved.

The examinable ones are the **civilising mission** 文明教化使命, missionary activity, **Social Darwinism** 社会达尔文主义 applied to nations and peoples, and **nationalism** – the claim that colonies proved a state's greatness.

A duty, a law of nature, and prestige



- Some states **strengthened control** over existing colonies, converting trading relationships into direct rule.
- **European states, the United States, and Japan** acquired new territory, showing that imperialism was not only European.

2

State Expansion

State Expansion

Expansion took several forms, and the CED distinguishes them:

- Some states **strengthened control** over existing colonies, converting trading relationships into direct rule.
- **European states, the United States, and Japan** acquired new territory, showing that imperialism was not only European.
- Many European states used both **warfare and diplomacy** 战争与外交 to expand – conquest, but also treaties, protectorates, and partition agreements made in Europe.
- Europeans established **settler colonies** 定居殖民地 in some places, which displaced Indigenous populations far more thoroughly than administrative rule.
- The **United States, Russia, and Japan** expanded by taking contiguous land rather than overseas territory.

3

Resistance

Resistance

Anti-imperial **resistance** 抵抗 took various forms, and listing only armed revolt loses marks:

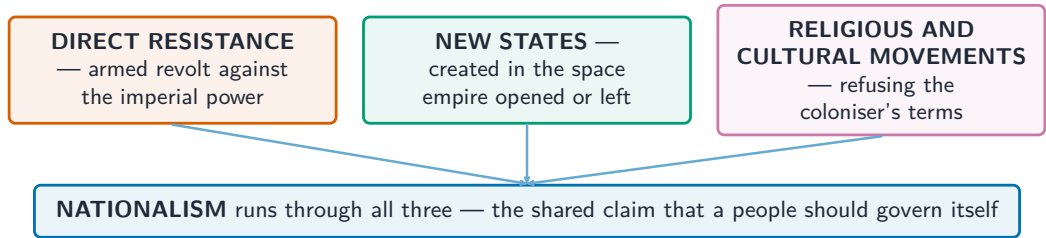
- **Direct resistance** 直接抵抗 – armed rebellion against colonial authority.
- **Creation of new states** 建立新国家 by leaders organising against imperial power.
- **Religious and cultural movements** 宗教与文化运动 that reasserted local identity against colonial rule.

Resistance, continued

Increasing questions about political authority and growing **nationalism** in colonised regions led to rebellions, some of which were sustained enough to change imperial policy.

The important point: resistance is continuous throughout the period, not a late reaction.

Three forms of resistance



Armed revolt is one of three. An essay that stops there has answered a third of a question about **how** people resisted

Empire without conquest, and the ideas behind it

Economic imperialism

Control through **investment, loans, and trade dominance** rather than annexation – Latin America, and China's treaty ports.

The ideologies

Cultural, religious, and racial ideologies supplied the justification: a civilising mission, and Social Darwinism as its pseudo-science.

Why it mattered

An informal empire needs no garrison, so it is cheaper – and just as effective at directing what a country produces.

How it ended

It did not, everywhere at once: debt and trade dependence outlived the flags that came down.

Ask what the metropole *wanted* – raw materials, a market, a naval base – and the form the empire took follows.

4

The Global Economy

Colonies reorganised to supply an industrial economy

The need for **raw materials** 原材料 for factories and increased **food supplies** 粮食供应 for growing urban populations reorganised production across the world.

Colonies and dependent regions were pushed toward **cash crops** 经济作物 and **extractive industries** 采掘业, often at the cost of food production for local use.

Colonies reorganised to supply an industrial, in detail

	Political imperialism	Economic imperialism
Who holds power?	the imperial state governs	foreign firms and lenders dominate
Through what means?	colonial administration, settler colonies, protectorates	investment, loans, control of trade terms and prices
What happens to sovereignty?	sovereignty is removed	formal independence remains

both reorganise the economy around raw materials and markets - only one removes sovereignty

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The Global Economy

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Trade in some commodities was organised so that merchants and firms in industrialised states held **disproportionate power** 不成比例的权力 over producers, setting prices and terms.

5

Migration

Migration

Migration in this period was shaped by demographic change in both sending and receiving societies, and by new **modes of transportation** 交通方式 – steamships and railways – which made long-distance and often **temporary or seasonal** 临时或季节性 movement possible for the first time.

- Many people **chose freely to relocate**, usually in search of work.
- The global capitalist economy continued to rely on **coerced and semi-coerced labour** 强制与半强制劳动, including **indentured servitude** 契约劳工 and convict labour, after the legal end of the slave trade.

6

Effects of Migration

Effects of Migration

Three effects are named directly in the CED:

- Migrants tended to be **male**, leaving **women to take on new roles** 女性承担新角色 in the home societies they left.
- Migrants created **ethnic enclaves** 族裔聚居区 in destination societies, transplanting and adapting their cultures.
- Receiving societies **did not always embrace immigrants**, and the examinable evidence is legal exclusion – most clearly the restriction of Chinese and other Asian migration in several countries.

Two kinds of movement, one set of effects

FREELY CHOSEN — usually for work, and often temporary or seasonal

COERCED AND SEMI-COERCED — indentured servitude, convict labour

both made possible by steamships and railways —
the first period in which going back was realistic

migrants were mostly **male**, so women took on new roles at home

ETHNIC ENCLAVES
transplant and adapt a culture

receiving societies **did not always embrace** them — the evidence is legal exclusion

The effects follow from the **composition** of the flow, not from whether it was voluntary – which is why they are the same in both columns

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Causation in the Imperial Age

Causation in the Imperial Age

The unit's reasoning skill is **causation**.

The strongest chain: industrial production created demand for raw materials and markets, which drove expansion; expansion required justification, which ideology supplied; and both produced resistance and mass migration.

Exam tips

- Separate **justifications** (civilising mission, Social Darwinism) from **causes** (raw materials, markets, strategy). Questions often ask for one and reward not confusing it with the other.
- **Economic imperialism** works without political control; that distinction answers many questions on its own.
- Give **three kinds of resistance** – direct, new states, religious and cultural movements.

Worked example – the link, not the assertion

“Explain one way in which industrialisation contributed to imperialism” between 1750 and 1900.

- **Full marks:** *“Industrial factories required raw materials such as cotton and rubber that could not be produced in Europe, so industrial states took political or economic control of regions that could supply them, reorganising those economies around export crops.”*
- The mark is for the **link**.

Asserting that industrialisation and imperialism are connected is not an explanation of how one produced the other.

Exam tips, continued

- Migration questions want the split between **free** and **coerced or semi-coerced** movement.
- For effects, use the CED's own three: **male migration** changing home societies, **ethnic enclaves**, and **exclusion laws**.
- Causation answers must trace a mechanism. Asserting a connection is not explaining one.

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Recap

Unit 6 – key takeaways

1

Justify vs cause

civilising mission vs raw materials
– do not mix

2

Economic imperialism

works without political control

3

Resistance

direct, new states,
religious/cultural

4

Migration

free vs coerced; enclaves and
exclusion laws

Check yourself

- 1 Separate justifications from what?
- 2 What can economic imperialism do without?
- 3 Name three kinds of resistance.
- 4 Name two effects of migration on receiving societies.

Answers: causes ▪ political control ▪ direct, new states, religious ▪ enclaves and exclusion laws